of our paper to such person subscription; if they wish it discontinued, the tred, ere they can be fit to defend it, or enforce paper should be sent back, with the name and any great claim of humanity. the post office to which it was addressed marked upon it. The post office regulations provide for the sending back of all such papers free of post-

Introductory. The Legislature of Kentucky, last winter, by act, called upon the people of the State to say whether they would have a Convention to tablish a new Constitution.

The holding of a convention, always important, is especially so now, for it involves the consideration and settlement of questions of vast magnitude ;-questions which ought to receive, whole community are capable.

There can be, legally, no limit to the discus-Even that most difficult problem of all-emanciis more sacred, in Kentucky, than that inclienable and fundamental right, which secures to every citizen "the liberty to know, to utter, to argue according to conscience."

Nor could any doubt-exist, on this point, were if not for those causes, external and internal which, for the last few years, have arrested the discussion of slavery by the press over the State. These are

1. The violence with which the subject of slavery has been agitated out of the slave States. There has been no form of exaggerated speech -no language in which wrath could be clothed amid slavery. The characteristics of too many even of the professed advocates of freedom living for away from the evil which they dread, should always be presented without passion, and John Milton, amid revoluti urged in a spirit of love, and generous good will, | England, made an address on Liberty of Speech has been involved in a storm of fierce conflict. and people have been so bewildered by excite- whole argument, the spirited words of a bold ment, or fired by passion, as not to see or know Greeian poet: unquestionably when stagnant, needs a whirlwind blast to purify it, and to save. But where there is virtue and intelligence enough to hear and consider truth, the rade anger of the storm without, will only enkindle a ruder anger within. Violence, invariably, begets violence, and all that the best of us can do, at such times, in, to watch the excitement as it wears away and then, to labor and to wait.

2. The ultraism with which slavery has been apheld in the slave States.

The perpetualists-especially those led by the able men of the Carolina school-have been ever in extreme. They have demanded of all persons and parties unqualified obedience t their dogmas. HENRY CLAY, because he refused assent to these, was denounced by them as an abolitionist; for the same reason Sillas WRIGHT is as much execrated now as James G. Bianey. Their object has been and is to deepen the proslavery excilement, so that they may band all the slave States in one political union; and thus win power and secure it ; and, for this end, they appeal constantly and ably to the pride, passion, sectional prejudice, avarice, and fears of these Slave States. Nullification, the denial of the right of petition, the bitter and steadfast opposition to free labor, the manner in which Texas was annexed, last, though not least, Mr. Calhoun's "fire-brand" resolutions, as Senator Benton designates them-all these things show this to be their aim, and they show, in addition, that it is their purpose, by this action, to vex and fret the North, to drive the people there to excess, to medden them and make them as ultra on one side as these perpetualists are on the other. How indeed could they gain ascendency in the South, were it not for the creation and extension of fanaticism at the North! The stormler it becomes, the brighter and surer their political prospects. They have done as much to extend abolitionism by their excess, as has been done by any instrumentality. As to their main object, the union of the South upon pro-slavery grounds, the perpetualists have failed; but, owing to the close division of parties, and the difficulty which exists under these circumstances of speaking the truth on a vexed question, they have not failed in making public opinion more stringent, and arresting by the press the free discussion of emancipation, and subjects connected therewith, throughout the slave States.

Notwithstanding the operation of these causes however, distinguished Southern men have not hesitated to atter plainly their sentiments. WILLIAM GASTON, of North Carolina, a little while before his pure spirit passed away, were the young men of that State, in a public address to make the subject of slavery their study, and to see if they could not, in their day, do something to eradicate " the great curse " of society. Senator Underwood and otherable Kentuckians, in years gone by, have spoken with persuasive eloquence in a like tone; and only a fer months since, Judge Bullock, of this city, with signal ability, preved that the institution must die out from natural causes, and that it is the part of a wise forecast to prepare for such a reout his mind as freely. It is hard, indeed, to conceive that offence could be given by the exercise of a common liberty, and, especially, if, like the individuals named, all who use it, act upon these admitted principles :

1. That this State alone has exclusive juri diction over the whole subject within its terri

Slavery is a domestic institution. Neither they shall be set tree at all.

2. That the Free alone shall be addressed This position needs only to be stated, to and fit for the blackest infamy, who would seek, her men and women are not at work in shop or more important personage in the state than he in any manner, to arm man against master. No on farm, in pulpit, platform, or press, doing who is peculiarly entrusted with the Prince of more fiend-like conduct can be imagined. It something to make the country and the world Wales, though I think he is; he is a far more would receive the universal execution of earth, better and richer. as it would be sure to meet the indignant pun- Whence has she acquired this eminence? ishment of heaven.

mapped out for him, who labours carnestly and honestly to benefit and bless man. It is, as one of money for the establishment and support of the support of the establishment and support of the estab To our view, indeed, there is but one course One of her own sons says of her:

laws. They must understand prejudices and pay proper regard to them; know all perils, and ward them off; weigh each interest, and be just and violate no right in removing a wrong. It TILE JUNE 19, 1847. is often thought enough that the truth be spoken; but it is as important, almost, to speak it in the garb of bigotry, or enforced in an inso to believe will become sub- lent or overbearing manner, in a spirit exclusive nestly requested that those to one-sided or rabid, it will be resisted, often, as a will at once signify their wish lie. The advocates of truth must rise up to the of continuance or discontinuance. If level of its own cignity. They must be pure in desire it continued, let them forward the heart, and crush all feelings of anger and ha-

> We shall write and argue in the Examiner, it this spirit, and temper, giving no just cause of ple intelligent, and thereby inventive, without error, or that violence, which would battle with to humanity a loftier progress, and a more eleit in anger.

The necessity of such a paper as the Exam ner seems clear enough to our friends. Because apart from other weighty reasons,)

did not feel it. At the formation of the Conand which will receive, doubtless, the best stitution, the Convention came within a few thought and closest examination of which our votes of inserting in it a gradual emancipation clause, and in 1832 public opinion was almost ripe for such a step. This feeling is not, appasion of these questions, thus authoritatively and rently, as strong now. It is still, however, in solemnly broached by the highest authority, its out-spoken form an energetic element, and if bly sustain them in it. and there will be we are pursualed, no effort, all causes of restraint were removed, we believe in any quarter, to hedge in the liberty of the it would be overwhelming in its action. Shall press, or tramel speech, while these privileges this sentiment have no organ? Is it just o are exercised with a just regard to the peace of generous to deny it the means of speech? Let and taken from, Ohio, as a slave, without diffithe community, and the integrity of the law .- it be heard! Let it have full freedom to speak out its thoughts! Let all parties, as they grapple he total his story, interested slave-holders in his pation-may be fully and fearlessly presented, with each other in manly argument or moral efif its advocates be thus guarded :- for no right fort, prove their loyalty to liberty by the largest toleration, and thus rear up our social Libric on a granite foundation, colossal in stature and strength, and alike majestic and beautiful in

2. The welfare of the Stats. Who thinks slavery a blossing? What body i men in the church so degard it? What num ber of citizens, out of the church, so hold? If slavery were unknown among us, and its intro uction were proposed, the voice of the people would nour fisely out, in one concentrated peal for universal freedom. Those who are for nancipation, indeed, on any terms, believe -which has not been used against those who live that while this measure is deferred or defeated, neither they nor their children can be truly blessed : that labor, the means of individual sur cess or social growth, must be degraded; and have been, rehemence, and excess. They have that the State must lag behind her sister State made no allowance for the education and feel- in permanent prosperity and power. Shall they ings of a slaveholding community. The great not say so! May they not do all, within their question of emancipation, therefore, which influence, to enforce these views? Gloriou

> Having to advise the public, may speak fre-Which he who can, and will, deserves high prais er can, nor will, may hold his What can be juster in a State than this?

The object of the Examiner will be to rear ent the anti-slavery sentiment of Kentucky humanity. As its name imports, its glance wi be a wide one, and we shall aim to make it, with the aid of friends, a welcome visitor alike to the man of thought, and the family circle.

We have been solicited by numerous ind iduals in Virginia and North Carolina, and by a large circle of friends in Kentucky, to occupy our present post. We were known to all of the to have been born and brought up in Sout Carolina, and bred a slaveholder, and, therefore, supposed to be acquainted with the prejudices interests and rights of slaveholders, and thus He did his duty well, and there is not a planter fitted to discuss the question of slavery; to be a Whig, yet no partisan, and hence not likely to introduce or meddle with party politics, or with parties of any character in or out of the State. We shall labor to meet their wishes and fulfil their expectations. -Of Mr. F. Cossy who | Col. Clay, Adjutant Valuary, Capts. Willis associated with us, we need hardly say a word. He treads his own soil; Louisville is his TROTTER, were among us in full life. All that mative home. He brings to the task he has undertaken a clear head, and a resolution to labor earnestly for the rear, lasting well-being of his spoken over these departed ones ere they are native state and city.

We send the Examiner, with this brief outline friends and the public. We beg no one for help. But, as the pecuniary independence of such a pathy, and yet more for their cordial union. of death, and its stern and harsh reality! Our friends must unite, if they would have other drops, the copious shower revives the dying plants and gladdens the whole face of nature. If thus we are united, we shall make Kentucky knee over our brave dead, or lift our voice the home of the free, as well as of the brave, and awaken in our sister states of the South, a glory of universal emancipation.

A Model State. their whole duty in a spirit of enlarged wisdom and to know that none but the very best conse sences, socially and morally, flow from it .-We want such examples. Other States may be slow to follow in the path so brightly trad; but they will do it, in the end, as the only on which can lead to a sure progress and a perma

nent prosperity. Massacheseers, a report of whose financia ondition lies before us, is certainly the mode State of this Union. She is before all others in universality of education, and the power of a disciplined, well-directed, and intelligent morsult. Nor should any citizen hesitate to speak al energy. She is unequalled in modern days, considering her few natural resources, in the might of her physical strength and inventive genias, the general comfort and independence of her people, and her self-made pecuniary

What is there, indeed, for which Massachusetts is not remarkable? Her soil is lined with railrouis. Her ships dot every sea. There is no State that does not feel the spring of her has the right, legally, to touch it. It is for know her enterprise. While she competes with Kentucky, and Kentucky sione, to say when Great Britain in manufactures at Calcutta, she ings-up on sea or land, and that wholesale and how her bond shall be set free, or whether buys and re-builds a railroad in Michigan, or loans money to the Ohioans to complete the iron link between their great river and greater lake. There is no market, home or foreign, in Education Society, observed:dimitted everywhere. That being is a demon, which her capital as not felt; no State where

How has she attained this growth and power? has to deal with is man, and, I think it should has ever been their characteristic. Not here, as

has led other States to the depths of hankrapicy and repudiation. She owes no debt that not amply provided for. Her ordinary unnurightly. When attered in harsh terms, clothed annual expenses; and this, too, without the imposition of any State tax upon the people, and without the necessity of resorting to any new

And, doubtless, her greatness and growth re sult, wholly, from this wise and liberal State policy. And thus will it ever be with any State which makes education universal, and makes it approximate, wes to what it should be! We cannot educate the mind, without giving to the muscles a new vigor. We cannot make a peooffence to a single human being, yet free, alike, adding tenfold to their resources. We cannot from that timidity, which would cringe before give universal moral insight without ensuring sums for charitable institutions, let her endow and aid schools, let her permit no great point of policy to be overlooked, from timidity or any cotton plantations, as a general rule, far greater 1st. Of the extent of anti-slavery sentiment narrow-minded parsimony, while the avoids profligate expenditure, and wild or rash schemes and she, the central State of the Union, would be to the West what Massachusetts is to the

Freedom in the South

The courts in the slave States, as a genera rule, do their duty, whenever the freedom of the colored man is concerned, and planters invaria-

We are not sure that the following statemen is correct; but our conviction is, that it is so, A negro, some years ago, was delivered up in culty, and carried into Louisiana. When there, behalf, sued for his freedom, and obtained it! The wrong that was telerated in Ohio, would ot be submitted to in Louisiana.

Another instance of a like nobleness of con duct in defence of liberty has occurred in Lousiana. On the 18th ult., a case involving the up in one of the courts of that State, and, after trial, they were all liberated. The Red River Republican remarks thereupon

"It is only in a case of this nature that a slave an be a party to a suit in our court, and coniderable interest was felt in it. Though slaveolders, our citizens are as adverse to holding it bondage any one legally entitled to freedom a would be the veriest Abolitionist in the North. and hence the most summary justice was administered in the case.

It was the first case tried; and the evidence chich was taken mainly with a view to enable the holder of the negroes to indemnify himself against their vender, being clearly in their sator was submitted to the jury without argumen ho at once gave them a verdict. The woman and her children were, in 1807

aves in Kentucky, from which State they wer

taken to the Territory of Indiana, where they ere indentured to serve twenty years—the law the territory prohibiting slavery for a longer "Subsequently they were sold, and their new owner brought them to Mississippi, and again old them as slaves for life to the father of the One of the family (a boy) was left behind a Kentucky, and sued for and recovered hi

cedom some years ago, since which time he s been running as a steward on a boat. Not long since, while at our landing, he fell to conversation with a boy belonging here whom he soon discovered to be his brother. He aformed him of the fact of the family being free, and at once took steps that have eventuated in establishing it. One or two highly re speciable citizens from Indiana were here as wit-

nesses in the case. The ground of this decision, we learn, was the good old civil law rule-once free always free. These negroes had been taken by their owner into Indiana. That act gave them their free-Honor to slave-holding judges, and the judiciary of a slave State, that thus stand out, manfully, in defence of liberty!

And that "steward" of the boat ought to be membered. He was a tene son and brother who would not tell him so, and henor him, too,

The Bend.

Only a few months ago, and Col. McKEE, Lt. and Lincoln, Lieut. Powerly, and Private H. remains of hem now is hushed in death, and we shall meet soon to hear the last sad words put in their earthly bed

What a sad change! When they left us, fife f its proposed course and of our views, to its and drum, and the roar of cannon and the shout of the multitude, announced their departure, as if they were going to a merry-making. They journal is all-important, we ask those who are brought back to us cold, and lifeless, and the support the cause, and those who are willing toll of the bell, and the sorrowing of friends, to consider it, to take the paper, and to extend and the silence of the gathered throng, and the its circulation. We ask for their earnest sym- deep, deep grief of the relatives, tell us now only

Oh! war! How unnatural art thou! Hot their strength felt. If a single person labors by wrong! 'Tis when stript of garish show, and himself, the power which consists in union, is outward splender, that we know thee! 'Tis wanting. A drop of rain will produce no moist- when bending over the torn and mangled corpse ure on the dry clod; but when it is united with of relative, or friend, or even foe, who fell fighting for their flag, that we see thy brutality, thy inhuman devastation! Let us as we bend the Heaven in prayer for them, emember, that man was made to love his fellows, and that God spirit which will not tire, until crowned with the | will bless that people most who, in peace, act out this love.

A Peace Measure, or a Ship Caunt.

The waters of the Indian Ocean and the Me iterranean are to meet and mingle in one. The ship canal across the Isthmus of Sucy is determined upon, and the conditions of the contract are set forth thus;

Egypt is to stand in the relation of a neutral power; Prussia, Russia, and the United States by the Porte, France, England, and Austria, the contracting parties. The last three are to charge themselves with the construction of the cana and are to receive a tonnage duty until they are completely reimbursed for all their expenses The execution of this work is not to be interrunted, even if war should break out between the contracting parties. Austria is also to undertake the work of making the Nile Navigable for large vessels as far up as Damietta, which is destined to become a great port. England is to make excavations there similar to those at Damietta, and with Frence is to construct the ca-

Suppose we should turn our attention, in like spirit, to cutting a ship-way across the Isthmus of Darjen! We could have a little rivalry as to that! Let the west see if it cannot outdo the east better than throat-cutting, bombardment, blowbuschery which war ever causes.

Lord Morpeth at the York Diocesan National

"I will not say a village school-master is cer in the King's household. The material he

exact truth with regard to Glavery. There has en so much of mere antagonian generally, on the subject, that most men have been somewhat t a loss what to say or what to believe. We have had, in consequence, much of emggeration n one side, and as much of extenuation on the other. The time has come, we trust, when the whole truth may be disclosed, and all parties enefitted thereby.

The first general repark we make is, that the endition of the slave has been materially improved within the last infeen years all over the

sideration of the causes which have produced this result. They are various, and spring from influences arising white and without the slave States. The fact of this beneficial change must be self-evident to every candid observer who vated character. Let Kentucky spend large may have lived in, or visited the South within sums for charitable institutions, let her endow the last fifteen years. Go to Louisiana or to Alabams, and we shall find, both on sugar and attention paid to the comforts of the Negro .-Their houses are is better order; they ar allowed to keep and work patches of ground whereon they may rise articles of their own for home use or for sale. In consequence the negroes are better fee and clad, and are making imperceptibly, greater progress in various kinds of useful knowledge. All social progress attest the fact, that physical improvement must precede spiritual attainment, and that the mind annot be well improved until the body is well cared for. In this hepert we cannot easily exaggerate the initial file of having the bodily condition of the siave improved. But in addition to this charge, there has been, and is, a growing disposition on the part of the religious portion of the South, to increase in every way the religious opportunities of the slaves. True this disposition does not manifest itself always in the right way, or in the truest forms ; but it exists, thereby acknowledging on the part of slave owners in the most pro-slavery regions of the South-not only that the negro is made by the same common father, but that he is capable of living the life which a common Saviour died. to teach. Hence missionaries, and preachers. and subbath-schools have been multiplied fifty fifteen years. feld throughout the plantations within the last

a, that Kentucky is in advance of all the South-

ern States on this subject.
Slavery exists here to its mildest form. The e, unquestionably, who maltrest their But, as a general rule, they are better ed, better cleated, and in every way better realed, so for the have been able to judge, than in any of the planting States of the South. Hard driving, cracity, scanty feeding, are evils. paratively speaking, unknown in Kentucky; tant in Greece. d that man would be outlawed by public opin who should venture thus to outrage the non dictates of humanity. The physical condition, indeed, of the negroes of Kentucky, is would be better able to take care of themselves in a state of freedom than any body of bondsmen we have eyer known. And what is better still, is, that their religious instruction has kept pers are daily giving them their liberty. In out, and no earthly power could gob them of it. Thy bringing form from other States. In South that she will do justice to Ireland, and to her Carolina no citizen in or out of the pulpit, dare own laboring poor. declare, whatever may be his opinion, that the slave should be taught to read the word of God. In Kentucky able divines and scores of worthy citizens assert openly, that is no other way can we perform our duty truly to ourselves or the black man, or to the common Father of both. And the casual observer, pained though he may be by the terrible evils which flow from slavery in its best estate, cannot fail to observe that there is, in Kentucky generally, a determin ation on the part of masters to extend rathe than curtail the privileges of the slave, and an unwavering resolution on the part of the public everywhere to enforce such humanity.

The first conclusion we draw from this state of things is, that the public mind all over the South is being gradually drawn towards eman pation. So long as the negro was regarded as mere slave-a chattel-and nothing more here could be but little hope for master or man In this state of things it was not murder in South Carolina for a white citizen to kill a negro; the law doomed him simply to pay his value in dollars, as though he were a bullock that fed on grass. But society advanced, and even in that stern pro-slavery region, the slave s now held to be a man, and he who kills him a murderer. In the former stage, emancipation ould not be dreamed of ; it would be an impossibility in the very nature of things. In the latter it will be thought of ; for the moment the mind recognizes the negro as a man, endewed with like faculties as ourselves, and destined hereafter, to live, like us, forever, that moment new responsibilities arise and are felt in the master's bosom, and in the public mind, until another advance is made, when freedom shall be talked of as alike essential to white and black. And be it remembered that this progress has been made, while Carolina perpetualists have been exerting themselves to tighten every proslavery prejudice, and strengthen every proslavery interest! How well and forcibly does this prove the eloquent declarations made by HENRY CLAY, in his speech delivered before the Colonization Society at Washington, January are invited to respect this neutrality guarantied 20, 1827, when replying to these same perpet

" If they would repress all tendencies towards liberty and ultimate emancipation, they must do nore than put down the benevolent efforts of They must go back to the era of our liberty and independence, and muzzle the cannon which thunders its annual return. They must revive the shave trade with all its train of They must suppress the workings of British philauthropy, seeking to ameliorate turn her attention especially to Suez, and to the condition of the unfortunate West India slaves. They must arrest the career of South American deliverance from thraldom. They oust blow out the moral lights around us, and extinguish that greatest torch of all which America presents to a benighted world, pointing the way to their rights, their liberty and the happiness. And when they have achieved all these purposes, their work will be yet incomplete. They must penetrate the human soul a eradicate the light of reason and the love of lib. darkness and despuir prevail, can you perpetu- of it." ate slavery and repress all sympathies, and all humane and benevolent efforts among freemen. in behalf of the unhappy portion of our race

doomed to bondage. The second conclusion we draw is that, Kentucky, of all the slave States, is the ripest for

Although, from the first, disturbed by this greatest of human curses, yet from the first have important personage than the highest state offi- her people been most mindful of the improvement of the negroes. A bold spirit of liberty

Nor has this purpose ever been abandoned True, from extraneous causes it has been defact ed : but notwithstanding this, anti-slavery

ment has been taking desperand despersoot of still. The advanced condition of the slave in Kentucky goes far to prove this fact number of those emancipated yearly established t almost beyond the power of contradiction. Se that it needs only that the generous and hunane among slaveholders and non-slavehold ers should express themselves should take the ead in the great and good work-to relieve them selves from ills which no human power can gunge, and the State from an incubus which no uman energy can sustain.

Portugal. Royalty is at a low ebb in Portugal. It can not defend itself, or make head-way against a

copie. There is now a prospect of peace, which versation of some young ladies of my acquatanaintain its position. Out of the weakness of the King, grows the strength of the people.

At the last accounts, (we suppose readers know that for some time Portugal has been rent by internal broil) the Royalits, by adrice of the King, had determined to settle all ome difficulties without further bloodshed .-This is well. The Northern insurgents were triumphant-had seized the only steamer be onging to the Queen-and, without foreign aid. would have beaten the Royal family of Por-

e the difficulty. The Queen will grant all she can, with her notions; the people may demand nore than Foreign powers, think is just. We suppose, however, that John Bull, through the without regard to their sightful meaning, often grand segniour, will arrange matiers very much

King Otho is a puppet. He dances as Grecia renerals direct, or when foreign powers order-A poorer slave there does not exist, on earth, than King Otho of Greece.

Greece is now a sort of battle-field for France influence. The Englishman own the money power. King Otho wishes to do what France says; England says to him, pay what thou owest, and he is obliged to heed her. This be ing in debt is a bad business even with royal ter," we know he would reply, "and I am glad

But France has relieved the King, by agreng to pay the interest due England, and thus this difficulty will be surmounted. Only, however, to make way for another, and another, and yet another. The fact is, Greece is most wretchedly governed. Nor would Otho be able to stand a moment, were it not that this land i considered a sort of out-post of the East. This makes French or English supremacy so impor-

Wait, say the Quid-nunce 'til the Pacha and Louis Phillippe die. Then we shall have rare work. The struggle will be for Eastern empire in Europe, and with it wars, long and bloody.

Monetery Condition of England.

England groans just now under a moni paralysis. What is the cause! Rail-way pace with their physical improvement. In speculation, bank speculation, drains for foreign South Carolina the law forbids the emancipation grain, rentufeur as an old policy, &c., &c., all of the slave. In Kentucky any man who chooses these are said to operate. We dare say they do. may give freedom to his bond, and large num-1 We dare say all of them have helped to cause "a pressure in money." But this famine will South Carolina no free negro is permitted to be of short of duration, and, a full crop, which enter the State except under a penalty of a for- is promised, will see England throned at vin in feiture of his freedom. In Kentucky no man her monied power, and as presperous as ever is allowed to add to the number of slaves here. We only hope, when that prosperity returns'

> Keep at Work. Ave ! all the time. There is no balm like it for the wounded or grieved spirit; no shield so ppenetrable against assault from within or

The old bard says: "Thrice is he armed who bath his quarrel just, Very true; but no justice can be secured or no virtue won-no progress made-withaction—fearful doubt changed to fearless resolu- generously for those who have not. tion, and the man himself put where the world's would you sever opposition knit together in mad anger-would you heave off clogging burdens which fret the body and make guilty the soulwork, work honestly, work bravely, and you may "frame the season for your own harvest."

Does a mountain on you frown ! Keep at work : You may undermine it yet; If you stand and thump its base, Sorry bruises you may get. Keep at work.

Well does one of our own poets sing:

Does Miss Portune's face look sour Keep at work She may smile again some day : If you pull your hair and fret,

Rest assured she'll have her way. Keep at work. Are you censured by your friends Keep at work : Whether they are wrong or right.

May be you must 'hide your time If for victory you fight. Keep at work. If the devil growls at you

Keep at work That's the best way to resist If you hold an argument. You may feel his iron fist. Keep at work.

Are your talents villified Keep at work : Greater men than you are hated ; If you're right, then go ahead-Grit will be appreciated.

Keep at work. Everything is done by Labor Keep at work. If you would improve your station They have belp from Providence

Who work out their own salvation.

Keep at work.

"Mind your Talk."

Come, young ladies, a word with you, if yo olease. It will not do to forget you, or allow a week to pass without offering you a "little" ad-

"O pshaw! we hear some fair one exclaim. what do we want with 'advice?' Arn't Father or Mother, or Aunt Betsey or Uncle Thomas erty. Then, and not till then, when universal well keep it to yourself-we don't want any

> Well, that's plain enough. But we shan't be foiled; so the advice you must hear. But mind ve, young ladies, it is not ours after all; it is that of a good man, a very good man; and you may imagine him ever so young, ever so hand-

"Oh! if that be so." lots of lasses answer,

"we will hear what he has to say." You will, eh? Now out of very spite we

in every one of you. Well then-do you uso exaggers at forms of speech? Think for moment! is a very untusteful peactice. The minismys so, and you and I know it.

to specify? He does sor 'Are you in the habit of mying plendid for tty, magnificent for handsome, horrid for ve horrible for unpleasant, immense for large usands or myriads for any number more tha

"Well, I do declare." What? "Why the hat young minister, that handsome young aister, has reasons to give, and you had bet nelegant exclamation- Well, I do declare. hear, and think soberly on what he says: "Were I'to write down, for one day, the cot imply that, within the compass of twelve of

mere fright and enjoyed more rapture, than would suffice for half a dozen common lives. This habit is attended with many inconveni It deprives you of the intelligible use of strong expressions, when you need them. If you us lieves you when you use them in earnest. You are in the same predicament with the boy wh cried worr so often when there was no wolf, that nobody would go to his relief when the wolf

This habit has also a fery had moral bearing. Our words have a reflex influence upon ou characters. Enggerated speech make one car the fruth. The habit of using wor leads one to distort facts, to misreport conversa-tions, and to magnify statements, in matters in which the literal truth is important to be told You can never trust the testimony of one who common conversation is indifferent to the mport, and regardless of the power, of words. ations of facts always need translation and correction, and who have utterly lost their reputation for veracity, solely through this habit of overstrained and extravagant speech. of mean to lie; but they have a dialect of their and England. The Soul has the advantage in own, in which words bear an entirely differen sense from that given them in the daily intercourse of secret and sober people

"Why Pa." says one sweet girl, "there ore in that than I thought." "There is daugh o hear you say so, for these words magnificent splendid, grand, &c., are used pretty freely among us." Then comes the resolve, we are sure: "I will follow the minister's, the young minister's advice, Pa." And so will more our young friends, and be all the better for it.

We don't know this minister, nor where es: but if he, and these who write like his will only send us their addresses, or sermons we will try and turn them to good account.

Houses for the Poor

Start not, reader ! This is no trifling matter no mere scheme at which you may turn up you nose in contempt. In Great Britain, the subject f building houses for the laboring classes in the cities or near them, occupies a large portion o the public press, and has, through the humane efforts of Lord Morpeth, been brought before Parliament. And well may this be so ! Only hink of forty-five thousand people in Liverpool living in cellars-of fifty-seven per cent, of the population of Manchester, because they fare no better, dving before the age of five years,--only two hundred and thirty-right out of six hundred and fourteen who had culisted in Rirmingham, being approved, from the same cause, and of nearly the whole race of operatives at

Spittafield "being in a state of decay." Nor are our cities exempt from like troubles New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and all the larger cities, have thousands of laboring poor who falter and die for want of being well-housed, well-fed, and well-clad. And we rejoice to say, that good men in all these cities are examining the subject with a view of finding stand the shock of a world in arms out, and applying the proper corrective. Mr. Stephen Perkins, of Boston, and Daniel Minturn, of New York, and other kindred spirits. with a wise benevolence worthy of all praise and imitation, have already begun the work is out work. That is the talisman of all virtuous these cities. Success be with them, and all such success; the means, and the only means, whereby The ills of society would quickly disappear if noble thoughts may be converted into a nobler those who have, would only labor wisely and

The fact is clearly established—that no prospite, and fortune's ills cannot hurt him. Would gress can be made where the physical wants of you break the rancor of a high swollen hate man are unattended to or neglected. Let the save him or his. No missionary-no Sabbath school-no occasional or regular benevolencecan polift those who live amid filth, who know not the blessings of pure air or pure water, who breathe in evermore the taint of a murky atmosphere, or wallow amid crime and impurity of every sort. The body must be cleansed ere the soul can be purified. The physical wants must be properly supplied ere a spiritual progress can be secured. And so well satisfied are the clergy and public of London, and the larger cities of England, of this fact, that very little doubt remains of W. B. Moffat's plan being carried fully

into effect. That is as follows: To establish an association, where shares shall be divided into five pounds, to attain no more than 61, per cent, upon the capital, 15, of which is to be set aside as a reserved fund for repairs, and for the benefit of distressed widows and orphans; to call for ten shillings only on the share, receiving small monthly payments for the balance, so as to allow industrious workmen to purchase themselves a freehold. And out of the such government, freedom to think and to ser capital so raised, to build along the lines of the according to conscience different railroads, leading to London, villages would be given to the containing some five thousand cottages, giving house-room for a population of some thirty-five thousand souls. Connected with these cottages are to be lecture rooms, baths, libraries, &c .: the cottages to be of three classes-the first to contain six rooms, with a yearly rental of \$120, the second, four and five rooms, at \$60, and the third, four, five and six, at less than a dollar a week-these rents securing free passage to and so thriving, and which, with our free last from London by rail-way.

This is the spirit that should prevail in large cities; and it will prevail-for when such individuals as wehave named in England, and in this country, lead in this great enterprise, backed as none on continental Europe which we si they are by the laboring classes, it cannot help prevailing. Why should the poorer artizans be taxed as they are in our crowded marts ! Why Prussia, to his people. It is a great event. E should laboring men in London or New York. be forced, as they are forced, to pay from fifteen to twenty per cent. more than any other class Austria, for hazarding so hold a step. It is to sacrifice-at the sacrifice of life itself? Go the lovers of human freedom everywhere! nto the lanes and allies of crowded cities. See in it is contained the germ of human progress how their inmates are dwarfed in body and made and, in a more genial day it will burst an callous in heart, and in every way degraded .- ripen, making the home of all German faths The pest of the places they live in, stands out land free, and happy and virtuous as well upon them, and covers them over with a leprous free; the law, as made by the people's repr distinctness. And is it right that this should be, sentatives, being their true majesty, and some, and withal, a minister! Now what say that man should so degrade his fellows anywhere best defence the intelligence and vigor of the and more especially, that a cold-blooded ava- own minds and hearts. rice should be the cause of such oppression?

But as we have said, a new era is dawning upon labor and the laboring man. Men are Mexico. Every indication from our sister l have half a notion to say, we won't give it. rising up who will defend their rights, and pro- public indicates a determination to hight an. be rather harsh to venture to limit his range in in South Carolina and the other planting States. But that's a tit for tot principle which is not claim to them their duties. True, in England, the consequences what they may. "The claim to them their duties."

ow, might know better; and by their combin they will show what a brotherhood feeling e to sustain läbor, and elevate, in the laboring man. Let us all toil to hasten on the

There are signs enough, that the great was of the Spanish princes were all the talk-F.

yellous adventures and hair-breadth escapes, has passed through more distressing experiences had seen more imposing speciales, had endured

our globe.

the Czar-to restrain all internal typnany subdue all external concesstanding army, created by fares. Turn this hired band of a and man, and he will love it, and fight beple. It will be as a rock against all forepression, breaking threatening waves as

throw. A people, indeed, thus free, could The German, owing entirely to the decharacter of his government, had not, and not have, the active qualities of minhood se subjects which are open for all to dito write upon, to argue about. But there a changes; no spirit of invention; no genius to seize new truths, or make new and and looked upon as a poor manager by the

lic, who would venture to act for nime-

start out on untried pines, to hazard new o

riments, to build up fortune or family by

action unknown to all around him.

dash against it with a stunning, deadening

In England, and especially in the Unit States, the active qualities predominate. American may not know how to read and we but he cannot be forced in his religion, chest in a bargain, or foiled in his plans of life. long deceived in his politics. He acts for all self in all these things. His government of cates him to this, and the spirit of the per cessful, often a strong man. He is, indeed head of the well-trained, well-instructed Prosian in those qualities of intellect which the vigor to mind, and practical power to hame ction. And if in all Germany there were or there were governments quickly make a German the noble rival of Briton, not alone in literature and art as he ais, but in every branch of human industry, t especially in that energy and enterprise which on sea or land, in shop or the Englishman so inventive, so successful tions, have made us of the United States

Among all the important events which it occurred, then, since Lather's day, we know consider more important than the granting of oustitution by Farmency William, King sia was startled by it.

There is no thought of peace just now with